

The Daily Gazette

TUESDAY MORNING SEPTEMBER 11.

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY
BY THE

Loving Publishing Company.

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Three months.	\$2.50
Six months.	\$4.50
One year.	\$8.00

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SAN ANTONIO—No. 223 Dolorosa street,
JEROME HARRIS, Manager, CHAS. SEARAVO,
Editor.

COLORADO CITY—ED CROD, Manager,
WACO—J. K. STREET, Manager.

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It requires one cent to prepay the
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cents on the Stock Journal. Where
two papers are enclosed in one pack-
age, it requires two cents, and if an-
other paper is enclosed with the Stock
Journal it requires three cents.

Persons leaving the city or the state
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them, postpaid, for \$1 per month. The
address may be changed as often as
desired. The GAZETTE will be mail-
ed to travelers in Europe, postage pre-
paid, for \$1.30 per month.

The latest defalcation announced
comes from Indiana, and the amount
is placed at \$30,000. Speculating in
grain is what did it.

Two knights of the green cloth who
have infested New York and adjoining
cities are concentrating at Coney
Island and the place will become the
veritable Baden Baden of the new
world.

The mercury got down to fifty-six
in Kansas City last Saturday, and the
Times attributed the "cold snap" to a
"neglect to put on blanket." This is
not a scientific reason, and is only
given for what it is worth.

The citizens of Burnett county have
adopted the proper means of breaking
up the practice of cutting wire fences.
They offer a reward of \$100 for infor-
mation leading to the arrest and con-
viction of every one engaged in cut-
ting wire fences.

The GAZETTE is in receipt of tickets
and programme of a musical enter-
tainment to be given at Arlington on
Friday evening next by the local
talent of the place under the manage-
ment of FANNIE V. LAWRENCE. The pro-
gramme contains many fine selections,
and the occasion will be one of pleas-
ure and profit.

Miss FLORENCE GERALD will visit
Texas the present season, with a first
class dramatic company which will
present the play, "A Friend." Miss
GERALD is the daughter of Hon. C. B.
GERALD, of Waco, and made her debut
on the stage last fall. Dramatic critics
speak in highest praise of her talent
as an actress. She will be accorded a
warm welcome by her Texas friends.

Postoffice Inspector GIDDINGS of
Virginia is at a loss to understand the
peculiar workings of the civil serv-
ice which permits first comptroller of
Treasury LAWRENCE to leave his post
of duty in Washington to make cam-
paign speeches in Ohio, while he,
GIDDINGS, is not permitted to take the
stump in Virginia for the Re-Ad-
justers. Pending the incredulity which
fills his mind with doubt he has disre-
garded Postmaster General GRESHAM's
order and is making speeches in the
Old Dominion at appointments made
by MAHONE. President ARTHUR is
expected to decide the question.

The presence of the chief executive
in Washington is the occasion of re-
newing speculation as to the course he
will pursue in reference to the utiliza-
tion of the machine for the benefit of
MAHONE in Virginia and CHALMERS
in Mississippi. During his absence
the postmaster-general has been the
only cabinet officer at the seat of gov-
ernment, and his rulings and orders
have been anything but satisfactory to
those who desire the influence of the
administration in the furtherance of
their political fortunes. Whether the
president will endorse GRESHAM's
position, or sustain the Re-Adjusters
and Independents is an interesting
question with these mongrel office-
seekers.

GEN. PRADO, ex-president of Peru,
who has been living in New York
since he retired from the executive
chair of his native country, has been
interviewed by a reporter of the Her-

ald and makes it a medium through
which to advise his distressed coun-
trymen what course to pursue in the
emergency which surrounds them.
The protocol of peace which is presented
by Chili is of such a nature that ac-
cording to the valorous PRADO, it can
not be accepted by the Peruvians, and
he advises them that "death is prefer-
able to slavery, and to die fighting is
the last." The fact that PRADO is in
New York where he will not be
called upon to do any of the fighting
or dying detracts somewhat from the
disinterestedness of the advice.

ASSOCIATE JUSTICE STEPHEN J.
FIELD of the supreme court of the
United States has had his eye on the
presidential chair for some time, and
is training for the presidential nomina-
tion for 1884. He has just thrown a
scoop-net which ought to fetch the
coveted prize if anything in the way
of a declaration of principles can ac-
complish it. He announces himself
in favor of the re-organization of the
federal judiciary, the construction of
levees on the Mississippi, improve-
ment of harbors on the coast, tariff for
revenue, incidental protection and the
reimbursement of the cotton tax. He
should have included an anathema
against the Chinese, for the benefit of
the Pacific coast, and his net would
have been invincible.

The Chicago Herald suggests the
name of Lieut. Gen. P. H. SHERIDAN
as a candidate for the presidency of
the United States on the Republican
ticket, and brings forward his record
as a soldier and a military genius of
administrative and executive ability
in support of the suggestion. It names
him as the one man only who can
unite all factions of the Republican
party and bear its standard to victory
—as the most popular hero, GRANT not
excepted, of the civil war. A vein of
humorous irony runs through the en-
tire article, yet it contains enough of
seriousness to deceive many who do
not stop to give it critical analysis and
lead them to believe that the sugges-
tion is made in sober earnestness, and
that the writer seriously believes that
SHERIDAN possesses the necessary
qualifications for chief magistrate of
the greatest nation of earth. We re-
member but one act of SHERIDAN's
career as a soldier which commands him
to the people for the position. If pres-
ident of the United States he would
unquestionably adopt and pursue a
policy towards the Indians which
would commend itself to that class of
people who believe that the only "good
Indians" are "dead Indians." His
treatment of the Piegan Indians,
whose camp of squaws, papooses and
old men which was infested with
small-pox and which he surprised and
attacked, putting to death the helpless
women, babes and invalids, is suffi-
cient evidence of the heroic and sum-
mary treatment the Indians would re-
ceive were he president of the United
States and commander-in-chief of its
forces on land and sea. It stands as
unimpeachable evidence of the truth
of the Herald's assertion that "he was
quick and impetuous in action." It
makes a record that would stand the
most analytical scrutiny and rebuff
adverse criticisms upon all
other subjects. It would
certainly sweep the territories as a
simoon the desert. The fact that the
territories have no voice in the selec-
tion of a president, under ordinary
circumstances would be a drawback
to his candidacy, but in the canvass of
1884, it would make no material differ-
ence. A man should be selected by
the Republicans who can carry the
territories, for the indications point
clearly to the conclusion that the Re-
publican nominee for 1884 will not be
able to carry any of the states—and if
SHERIDAN will agree to accompany his
letter of acceptance with a letter of
resignation as lieutenant general, the
GAZETTE will cheerfully second the
nomination. Military candidates are
not wanted, and Gen. SHERIDAN
should make the canvass as a civilian.
It would not decrease his vote in the
territories as his military genius is
established there, and no act of his
could in the least abridge the high
esteem in which he is held by the
hardy frontiersman.

SCOOPED 'EM ALL ALIKE.

The Dallas Herald of Sunday
"scooped" the entire daily press of
Texas Sunday morning, in the publi-
cation of a telegraphic report of the
ceremonies of driving the last spike
which signalized the completion of
the Northern Pacific road, just twenty-
four hours ahead of any of its cotem-
poraries, which did not receive a line
by wire until Sunday night, and in
time for Monday morning's paper.
The public may not know how the
Herald happened to indulge in such a
magnificent and unusual burst of en-
terprise. It was enabled to do so by
reason of the fact that printed
lines were sent out by the asso-
ciated press, to all papers
taking the report, to be used when the
wires had announced the performance
of the ceremony. The Herald did
not wait for the wires but used the
mailed report without any of the pro-
ceedings which actually occurred.
The Herald is entitled to a "scoop"
once in a while, and is equal to it
when the printed matter is provided
by some outside agency.

FIRE PROTECTION.

An attaché of the water-works com-
pany was seen yesterday by a repre-
sentative of the GAZETTE in reference
to the failure of the company to sup-
ply the demand for water during the
fire Sunday evening. The company
attaches the blame to a want of notice
at the pumping station, that a fire was
in progress, and says that as soon as
the notice was given additional pumps
were attached and an abundance of
water furnished. All reports agree
that no notice was given to the engi-
neer at the pump-house. This shows
a radical defect which should be
remedied at once. A direct
telephone line or an electrical bell
should be constructed at once between
the city hall and the pump house—to
be used only in case of fire. Condi-
tions were favorable on Sunday, but
had a strong wind been blowing dur-
ing the progress of the fire the damage
would have been ten times as great.
The GAZETTE is pleased to learn that
the fault lies with the management
and not in the capacity of the works.

FEMALE EMPLOYMENTS.

A statistician in the office of the St.
Louis Journal of Commerce has been
engaged in compiling from the late
census reports the percentage of
females in the different trades and pro-
fessions, and finds that about thirteen
per cent. of all the population of the
country credited with occupations are
women and girls. The general occu-
pation in which most females are em-
ployed for wages is that of domestic
service. Strange as it may seem, the
next occupation in which the women
of America most seek their livelihoods
is that of agricultural laborer. Twice
as many of them work in the fields as
find a living as milliners, dressmakers
and seamstresses. And they enter the
everest branch of agriculture more
than they do the lighter and easier de-
partments. Some 17 per cent. of all
our agricultural laborers are women
and girls. Yet only 4 per cent. of our
florists and only 2½ per cent. of our
vine-growers and gardeners are fe-
males. Women figure in our agricul-
ture not alone as laborers but also as
managers. Out of the total of four
millions and more American farmers
and planters are over 55,000 females.
Agriculture would seem to be a field
of labor to which man could bring a
peculiar fitness, yet woman seems to
have invaded it as if to stay. On the
other hand, she appears to be some-
what tolerant of man in softer em-
ployments. For instance, of the mil-
lion and more of domestic servants,
some 11 per cent. are males. The
same percentage of males are engaged
in laundry work. Nine per cent. of
our professional nurses are men.
Twenty per cent. of the sewing-
machine operators in industrial estab-
lishments are men. Of shirt, collar
and cuff makers, 23 per cent. are men
and boys, and 32 per cent. of the work-
ers in straw goods are male. Of the
makers of hose and knitted goods 31
per cent. and of parasol
makers 55 per cent. are males.
Sixty per cent. of the glove-makers and
forty-nine per cent. of the hair-workers
are males. Bravely as the American
female has tackled trade, there are
still only seven sales-women in our
stores to every twenty-four salesmen
(not including drummers).

Of the 264 occupations specified in
the census enumeration there are only
forty-six which are not credited with
female representatives. As to the gen-
eral divisions of occupations, over
twenty-five per cent. of those engaged
in professional and personal services
are women. Only a little over three
per cent. of the persons occupied with
trade and transportation together are
females, while 197 per cent. of those de-
voted to manufacturing, mechanical
and mining industries are women or
girls. In choosing professions the la-
dies prefer teaching, "by an immense
majority," and then follow medicine,
journalism, preaching and law, in the
order named.

One is quite disappointed at being
able to draw from the census report
no general law of female inclination or
tendency to particular pursuits. The
tendencies of the ladies seem
very scattering, and they show exclu-
sive favor to no single occupation.
One lesson, however, is prominent,
viz: That the female can adapt her-
self to almost any occupation.

TEXAS STATE NEWS.

Graham defeated the proposition to
levy a tax for free school purposes by a
majority of one vote.

Burnet Bulletin: Numerous vacant
houses in this section have been burned
recently to prevent squatters from lo-
cating on the range.

A fence cutter was tried and con-
victed in the county criminal court of
Montgomery county. He was fined
\$10 and trimmings.

The negro preacher, Gregory, who
came near making a disturbance at
Marshall a few days ago, is wanted at
Gonzales for seduction and embezzle-
ment.

Kosse Local: Several have asked us
in regard to those loud reports heard
last week, but as yet we have heard
no solution as to their origin. Some
say they were heard as far as Laredo.

J. R. Ham, the celebrated forger of
Texas land titles, who has been doing
service for several years in the peni-
tentiary at Huntsville, has at last
served out his sentence and been re-
leased. He left immediately for Kan-
sas City.

Tyler Courier: On Monday of last

week strange sounds were heard in the
southern part of this county, and the
people who heard them concluded that
they came from Tyler and that cannon
were being discharged, but such was
not the case.

Burnet Bulletin: Burnet will have
three more saloons in a short time.
This will make eight in all. Pretty
good for a population of 1,200 souls.
The friends of prohibition will open
fire in a few days, to see if they can-
not carry the precinct, and thus have
the entire county freed from the curse
of whisky. Several men who voted
against prohibition before are now
with the friends of temperance.

Longview Surprise: When Joe
Mulhatten sees the September edition
of the Dallas Herald he will never tell
another lie. It says Longview ex-
ports 8,000 bales of cotton, 30,000 pounds
of wool, and that 30,000,000 feet of
lumber is manufactured in the town.
Longview exports about 15,000 bales
of cotton, no wool, and not a foot of
lumber is manufactured in the town.

Gatesville Son: A very mysterious
noise was heard all over this county
last Monday week. Nearly every day
since that time persons coming in
from the country have inquired about
it, wishing to know the cause. It has
generally been described as like can-
nonading, and the time is generally
given as between twelve and two
o'clock and a few say it lasted from
nine to two.

At a meeting of the citizens of Bur-
net county resolutions were passed de-
precating the lawlessness of parties in
the county, in destroying fences,
pledging themselves to each other to
assist in enforcing the law against
such violators, and offering a reward
of one hundred dollars for the arrest
and conviction of any person or per-
sons who may fire the range, or de-
stroy fences or property. A fund of
about \$500 was raised to carry out the
object of the meeting.

Waco Examiner: Policeman A. D.
Bell states that he was approached
yesterday by Dan Griffin, of the Horse
Shoe theatre, and told that the little
affair of Sunday night need make no
difference between them, and that he
was welcome to go into the theatre.
Afterward, policeman Bell says he
discovered from a reliable source that
it had been made up among the Horse
Shoe people to permit him to go in the
theatre without opposition and then
that a woman was to throw vitriol in
his face.

Waco Examiner: Major W. E.
Pena has made a state wide, and in
some respects a national reputation as
an exponent of the Baptist faith. He
is recognized as one of the leading
evangelists of the day, and the hordes
of his converts testify to his power and
ability. It has been several years
since he has paid Waco a visit and we
are glad to chronicle the fact that the
invitation extended to him by the first
Waco Baptist church has met with a
favorable response and that his can-
vass will be spread here in a short
while.

Temple Times: Parties in Belton are
making an effort to establish tele-
phone communication between Belton
and Temple, and will make propo-
sitions to the citizens of this place to co-
operate with them. There can be no
doubt but that such an arrangement
would be a great convenience and is
now a necessity. The telephone is
fast taking the place of telegraphy,
where the former can be used. It is
more convenient and much cheaper.
Generally you can use the wires of the
telephone at the rate of about ten to
twenty-five cents for five minutes,
while any telegram will not cost less
than fifty cents.

San Antonio Light: Mr. James, pro-
prietor of the Sunset Hotel, in this
city, had occasion to send one of his
family about 300 miles west. After
the train had gone a young dog about
thirteen months old, was missed and
it was thought that it must have gone
on the train. Four days after it came
home. It was afterwards discovered
that the dog traveled eighty miles by
train, and when it was going full
speed leaped from it. Everybody who
saw the leap thought the dog would
be dashed to pieces, and the conductor
said it would not be alive ten minutes.
Judge of the surprise of the family
when he came home as if nothing had
happened. How he escaped, traced his
home, and how he came eighty
miles through the brush without
water, is a mystery.

Austin Statesman: The two highway-
men were heard from again yesterday.
Just why it is so we cannot tell, but
true it is that highwaymen have a
peculiar fondness for robbing doctors;
and when they cannot get doctors of
physic, and if they do not find a doctor
of physic they are certain to drop on to
a doctor of divinity. The last person
whom they have visited is the Rev.
M. Stamlain, pastor of the Lutheran
church in Austin. Night before last
the doctor was in the country with his
family and when coming home in a
buggy was halted near the
cemetery by two highwaymen
who demanded the doctor's
wealth. One of the men tried to
catch his horse by the bridle, but Rev.
Stamlain struck his horse, and he
sprang forward with a quick jump
and nearly ran over the highwayman.
The doctor's horse was too free,
and the robbers were distanced, and so
Mr. Stamlain escaped without being rob-
bed.

Temple Times: On learning that
Mr. George W. Williams, of Waxa-
hachie, a gentleman of considerable
note as a strong man, was registered at
the Temple hotel, a Times reporter at
once sought an introduction and inter-
view. We found Mr. Williams a
pleasant and somewhat talkative man,
about five feet seven inches high, fifty-
six years old, of very stout and heavy
build, weighing 245 pounds. He showed
us a photograph of himself, holding at
arms length four boys, two on each
arm, the four weighing 667 pounds.
He held this weight nineteen
seconds while the photographer
secured the picture. This was
done at Carlin's gallery in Sherman,
in October, 1881, of which the press
has previously spoken of. He lifted in
harness against Dr. Windship, of Bos-
ton, in 1859, at North's theatre, Chi-
cago, lifting a weight of 2072 pounds,
the doctor lifting 2038, a difference, in
Mr. Williams' favor of four pounds,
taking the gold medal for the strongest
man in the United States. Mr. Wil-
liams says he will hold at arms length
any man in Temple, or any two, one
on each arm, Capt. W. R. Wallace
(Jumbo) not excepted.

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